

RUSSIANS GAIN NEAR ERZINGAN

Drive on Toward Sivas as
Ottoman Troops
Retreat.

CAUCASIAN LOSSES ADMITTED BY TURKS

Constantinople Denies Flight of
Troops to the West,
However.

London, July 29.—The Grand Duke Nicholas's troops are sweeping forward west of Erzingan in their drive on Sivas and Kharpout. As was expected, the Turks are powerless to offer effective resistance to the Russian advance through the open country of Central Armenia.

A delayed announcement from the Turkish War Office, issued on Wednesday last, admits the loss of Baiburt, Gumushkaneh and Erzingan and the bending back of the Turkish left wing, but asserts that the Ottoman right wing is continuing its advances in Southern Persia, while the centre of the line is holding.

Deny Russian Reports.

The statement denies Petrograd's reports of a disorderly flight by the Turks, declares that the Russians have greatly deceived themselves in regard to the movement as a success, and reiterates that the general situation in the Caucasus has not been changed by the latest Russian advances.

The Russian announcement reads: "Our advance in the direction of Sivas and Kharpout continues, and we have taken a number of prisoners. During the night of the 27th the Turks launched a fierce attack on our detachment on the right flank of our detachment, but were forced back by a gallant counter attack by our Gruzian riflemen. The enemy fled in disorder, throwing away arms and cartridges."

The Turkish statement says: "Owing to Russian attacks in the direction of Baiburt and Mamakhatun on our positions in the centre of the front, our troops are maintaining in successive lines the execution of counter attacks and are retiring in an orderly manner. Our troops on the left wing, north of the Tcherok in the littoral region, also retired voluntarily on our order, following the movement against the centre."

"Consequently, the places of Baiburt, Gumushkaneh and Erzingan fell into the enemy's hands. The advance, which the Russians were able to accomplish only with bloody losses, cannot change our general situation on this front."

"The exaggerated Russian official reports about our retreat are without foundation. The Russians are representing our movement as a flight, but, except for two guns damaged by the enemy's fire, we left nothing. We removed all of the artillery and other material, which proves the order with which the retreat was executed. During this operation in several counter attacks in many sectors we made a great number of prisoners."

Erzingan Loss "Regrettable."

"The loss of Erzingan is regrettable, but it is an open town it will not influence our general operations."

"On the right wing of the sectors of Mush and Bitlis the situation is unchanged. Activity developed from time to time, but the enemy was stopped by our counter movements. Russian forces, which succeeded in reaching the sector of Rivandousa, were chased back by us in several successful battles. The left wing of the three armies on the front from Southern Persia to the Black Sea was curved back a little. This is mentioned by the Russians as a big success, but our army on the right wing continually advances in Southern Persia. The army in the centre dominates completely the sector of Aterbajan and western regions."

"The next operations, which will take place shortly, will prove very premature. The Russians have been in spreading the news of alleged great successes and how much they have deceived themselves in their reports."

SCHOLARSHIPS AT BARNARD

Eight Young Women Win the Joseph
Pulitzer Awards.

Winners of the eight scholarships established at Barnard College by the late Joseph Pulitzer in memory of his daughter were announced yesterday at the school. The Pulitzer residence scholarship, worth \$600, was awarded to Miss Jane Kerr Chase, of Springfield, Mass. The other scholarships, worth from \$300 to \$500, were awarded to Miss Margaret G. Mayers, of Bridgeport; Miss Susanne Payton, of St. Louis; Miss Miriam P. Carpenter, of Boston; Miss Lockie Parker, of Madisonville, Ky.; Miss Susan Gower, of South Carolina; Miss Maus L. Lane, of Springfield, Mass., and Miss Felice Darkow, of Philadelphia.

Boy Killed by Auto.

An unidentified boy, about nine years old, was killed near City Island yesterday afternoon, when he ran in front of an automobile driven by John G. Wintjen, a count Vernon hat manufacturer. The boy wore a brown and white shirt, yellow knickerbockers, and was barefooted. He had black hair, and was three feet six inches tall.

British Army Turned Tide, Churchill Says

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and thither, struggling blindly in the storm until the first day had passed. Not until the fluctuating lines of the armies in the West were congealed into the intrenchments that hold to-day could the main features of what had taken place be discerned. But even now who can say what sum of forces operated to compel the recoil of the French armies from the frontiers or roused them to the brilliant recovery on the Marne? Who can reveal the true nature and the origin of the spasm that caused the advancing German hosts to falter at the moment when Paris seemed within their grasp?

HOW ARMY WAS ORGANIZED.

No doubt after the war there will be no lack of the minutest explanations. Military historians will weigh in the balance every incident with precision and by elaborate processes of addition and subtraction and much excellent logic will reach the conclusions at which they aim. Convulsion then will be presented as the design and reasons will be supplied for every act; every result will be labelled with the proper cause; the mistakes and achievements will be classified and catalogued, and Titans and combinations then will be revealed to an awe-struck posterity. A different impression will remain with those who lived through it.

The British army went to France, according to what may be called the Haldane plan. Everything in that minister's eight years' tenure of the War Office had led up to this and had been sacrificed for this. To place an army of four or six infantry divisions, thoroughly equipped and with its necessary cavalry, on the left of the French line within twelve or fourteen days of the order to mobilize, and to guard the home island meanwhile by fourteen territorial divisions he had organized, was the scheme upon which, aided by the field marshals Nicholson and French, he had concentrated all his efforts and stinted no resources.

It was a modest plan, but practical, and was consistently pursued, and laboriously and minutely studied. It represented approximately the maximum war effort that a voluntary system would yield, and applied in a most effective and daring manner to a decisive spot. It commanded assent of almost all the leading generals. When the hour struck it worked with perfect precision and punctuality. There was nothing to argue about, nothing to haggle over. The French knew exactly what they were going to get if Great Britain decided to come in and exactly when and where they were going to get it. Mobilization schemes, railway traffic time tables, bases, depots of supply and arrangements which would fill many volumes regulated and insured a perfect and concerted execution. All that remained to be done on that day was to take decision and give the signal.

Plans All Out and Dried.

But this was not so simple as it looks now. The differences which prevailed about entering the war were aggravated by a strong cross-current of opinion by no means operative only in the Cabinet, that if we participated it should be by naval action alone. Men of great power and influence, who since and during the struggle labored tirelessly and rendered undoubted services, were found to be resolutely opposed to landing a single soldier on the Continent; and if everything had not been prepared, if the plan had not been out and dried, if it had not been the only plan, and if all the military opinion had not been industriously marshalled round it, who shall say what fatal hesitancy might not have intervened? The fundamental uncertainty and fluctuation from year to year and month to month which pervaded the question of whether the great war would ever come or not had always been in strong contrast to the very definite and precise opinions of military men about what would happen if it did. Almost all professional opinion agreed the struggle would be short and fierce and in a few weeks would be decisive. Not until Kitchener appeared on the scene was the grim vista of years opened up. The German generals believed profoundly that they would take Paris in a month, and they staked everything ruthlessly on their conviction. The French and Russian staffs agreed in the view that the fate of France, and consequently the issue of the war, probably depended on the first main trial of strength in the West.

Everything at the outset therefore was held to turn on time. The Germans trampled Belgium under foot to gain time. The Russians charged forward before they were ready, at appalling sacrifices, in a noble resolve not to be too late, and the French counted the hours when the British could arrive and the minutes when their own armies could take their station.

Problem of Mathematics.

The mobilization system of each of the belligerents was fairly accurately known to the others. The intended line of advance of the German armies was indicated with brutal candor by their strategic railways and sidings. The problems were no longer in the region of speculation, but of mathematics. The French judged the value of any help that we could give entirely by when it could arrive. If on that 4th of August they had been given the choice of 100,000 British soldiers in a fortnight, or of 500,000 in six months, or 1,000,000 in a year, they would unquestionably replied: "What have six months hence to do with us? We've got to live through the six weeks."

wings of fame to a dominion which Napoleon, which Charlemagne and which Caesar had not surpassed—by how much was all this separated from what actually happened and still is happening—from the awful awakening, the gray sobering light of dawn, the long, slow rally of nations and the remorseless gathering of superior resources going through infinite suffering to inexorable justice."

From the thirteenth or fourteenth day onward the main shocks in the Western theatre might begin. How are the masses going to strike the front? Will the Germans go north of the Belgian Meuse? The gigantic arm of the invading movement reaches around further and further. They are going north as well as south of the Belgian Meuse. How many corps to the north? Double what the staffs expected. Will they never end? More still, and full in the path of this destroying horde four British divisions alight on the soil of Water-loo and Malplaquet. The fortress of Namur, held now by the French and the Belgians, flashes into prominence as the vital pivot. Can the French armies at this great moment strike the enveloping arm of Germany at the shoulder and sever it from the trunk?

Austerlitz Magnified Tenfold.

The Austerlitz manoeuvres magnified tenfold, and then the crash of the meeting hosts, and Namur falls, and the whole line of the French armies of the left recoils. Four British divisions (are they five now?), valiantly retreating, begin their long retreat. Mons, Le Cateau, Landreies (the Guards here), names deathless in British military history—but always pushing back as fast and as far each day as men can march under irresistible duress of the general retrogression, and behind them the Germans rolling forward in triumph, cannon, cavalry, motor cars, machine guns, limitless ammunition, with every device and appliance of war and soldiers as numerous as locusts. Well was it for the military reputation of the United Kingdom well was it for the whole line of the French armies, whose flank we shielded—that in discipline, training and valor the British troops were not inferior to any that ever left our island, for surely none were more sternly tried.

Honor to all! The chaos of the first explosions had given place to the slow fire of trench warfare, the wild turbulence of incalculable force. The sense of the terrible adventure had passed. For nearly two years the armies of Europe dwelt close together in opposing trenches, fed by lavish floods of human life and broadening streams of shot and shell, tormenting each other by ever growing and improving agencies of death, and behind them their countries have transformed the most infinitely varied activities of modern civilization into three comprehensive institutions of barracks, arsenal and hospital.

The progress of war no longer is measured by battles or positions or confounding fronts, but mainly by the economic and political reactions, which long and ever more tightly drawn strain the production in various na-

tions. Every man, every woman, every workable child is gradually fitted into the war machine.

Britain in Sombre Mood.

A sombre mood prevails in Britain. The faculty of wonder has been dulled; emotion and enthusiasm have given place to endurance. Excitement is bankrupt, death is familiar and sorrow is numb. The world is in twilight, and from beyond the dim, flickering horizons comes the sound of tireless thudding guns. The hard, frostlike surface of gayety sparkles in cities, and anxiety turns for relief to thoughtlessness or apathy. The beloved figures of son, father, brother and friend

descend from the trains on flying visits, recreating around them for a little precarious space the happiness of the far off days before the war. A few hours of safety, comfort and a vivid interlude of home and pleasure, then back, as a matter of course, is a commonplace experience to the slow fire which, with intensifying fierceness, consumes the flesh and sears the hearts of our people.

Now one can understand how men lived through periods that seem so terrible in the history books and went about business and joked, ate their dinners and filled the theatres. Now, too, one can understand how our fore-

fathers, with shoulders banded to the burden, with searching eyes fixed upon the enemy, preserved through the perils, difficulties and the blunders of a thousand years the life and honor of Britannia's Isle.

Hotel Bowers Roof to Open.

"An open-air summer resort in the heart of Greater New York" is the claim the Hotel Bowers, Montague and Hicks streets, Brooklyn, makes for its new roof garden, to be open to the public for the first time this week. Patrons of the garden—which will be

open for dinner and supper each day—will be able to enjoy clear, cool air, with an unobstructed view of New York Harbor. Appropriately, the roof has been fitted up to resemble the promenade deck of an ocean liner, and will be officially known as the "Marine Roof of the Hotel Bowers."

FORMOSA'S PEOPLES.

A census of the native tribes of Formosa has just been taken, from which it appears there are seven tribes of aborigines, occupying 672 villages. The number of households is given as 22,705, and the inhabitants 129,715.

During August
Closed All Day
Saturdays.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Final Clearance Sale—MONDAY

WOMEN'S APPAREL

During This Sale No Goods Sent on Approval

Women's Summer Dresses

Women's Voile or Linen Dresses

Of French linen, striped voile or striped gabardine. Heretofore \$7.50 to \$9.75 5.00

Women's Voile Dresses

Striped, novelty or figured voiles. Heretofore \$12.75 to \$14.50 7.50

Women's Summer Dresses

Of striped, checked, plain or fancy voile. Heretofore \$14.50 to \$18.50 9.75

Women's Net Dresses

In white or cream color, embroidered, ribbon or lace trimmed. Heretofore \$29.50 14.50

Final Clearance—Women's Silk Dresses

Dressy and Tailored Models

Of taffeta silk, Georgette crepe, foulard silk, figured chiffon, radium silk or crepe de chine, embroidered in beads or silver and gold threads. 18.50 Heretofore \$29.50 to \$59.50

Final Clearance—Women's Coats

Dress, Sport, Travel and Evening Coats

The balance of this season's models, in all the fashionable wool and silk fabrics—majority silk-lined throughout. 15.00 Heretofore \$18.50 to \$59.50

Women's and Misses' Waists

Summer Lingerie Waists

Of sheer French batiste, voile or handkerchief linen, in white or flesh, some trimmed with color. Heretofore \$4.75 to \$7.50 2.50

Georgette Crepe or Silk Waists

In white, black, flesh or suit shades. Of Georgette crepe, radium silk, soiree silk or crepe de chine. Heretofore \$5.75 to \$14.50 3.50

Dressy Lingerie Waists

White or colored batiste, handkerchief linen, French voile, hand emb'd and lace trimmed models. Heretofore \$6.95 to \$11.50 3.75

Georgette Crepe Waists

High class model waists of superior quality Georgette crepe, in white, flesh or suit shades. Heretofore \$12.50 to \$24.50 7.50

Final Clearance—Paris Hand Made Waists

For Women and Misses.

Paris hand-made lingerie waists of sheer white or flesh color batiste or voile, also of handkerchief linen, hand embroidered, hand drawn work, many real lace trimmed, also a few lace waists. 6.75 Heretofore \$9.75 to \$24.50

Washable Sport Skirts

For Women and Misses

Of white cotton gabardine, pique or Russian cord, also rose, Copen, green or black-and-white striped gabardine. 2.75 Heretofore \$4.75 to \$6.95

Striped Silk Sport Skirts

For Women and Misses

Of shantung silk, tussah silk, La Jerez or silk Jersey, in rose, Copen, green or black-and-white stripes. 7.50 Heretofore \$10.75 to \$18.50

Sale Monday of Summer Accessories

Glove Silk Underwear

For Women and Misses.

"Parfait" Glove Silk Vests Bodice top, ribbon shoulder straps. Heretofore \$1.75 1.45
"Parfait" Glove Silk Bloomers In pink or white, reinforced. Heretofore \$1.95 1.75
"Parfait" Glove Silk Vests Wide lace top, ribbon shoulder straps. Heretofore \$2.25 1.65
"Parfait" Glove Silk Combinations Wide lace bodice top, ribbon shoulder straps. Heretofore \$4.95 2.95

Pure Silk Hosiery

For Women and Misses.

Pure Thread Silk Hose In black, white and all colors to match shoes or gowns. Also openwork Paris clox, embroidered or extra size silk hose, in black or white. 3 pair for \$2.50. Special .85
Hand Embroidered Clox Silk Hose White, black or navy with self contrasting color plain or novelty clox, also Richelleu ribbed in white or black with contrasting novelty clox. 3 pair for \$3.90. Heretofore \$1.45&\$1.65 1.35

Pure Silk Gloves

For Women and Misses.

16-Button Pure Silk Gloves In white only, double finger tipped. Heretofore .65 .45
16-Button Pure Silk Gloves In black or white, double finger tipped. Heretofore .75 and .85 .65
16-Button Pure Silk Gloves Of superior quality white silk, Paris point backs. Heretofore \$1.00 .75
16-Button Pure Silk Gloves In white, pink or del blue, entire arm embroidered. Heretofore \$1.50 .85

Silk Bathing Dresses

For Women and Misses.

Women's Silk Bathing Dresses Slip-on, Belted or Coat Models, of taffeta silk, Duchess satin or silk poplin, in black or navy, with white or striped silk trimming. Heretofore \$7.50 to \$9.75 5.00
Women's Silk Bathing Dresses Slip-on, Belted or Coat Models, of plain or striped navy blue or black satin or taffeta, with white or striped silk trimming. Heretofore \$9.75 to \$14.50 7.50

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Will Close Out Monday

Women's Sport Shoes

High Shoes or Oxfords

of highest grade white Buckskin,
trimmed with tan, black or colored leathers
rubber soles and heels.

3.00

Heretofore \$5.50 to \$7.50

WILL CLOSE OUT MONDAY

Women's Silk Lined Negligees

Of flowered or dotted crepe. Heretofore \$4.50 2.95

Crepe de Chine Boudoir Gowns

or brocaded crepe de Chine. Empire, semi-fitted or coat models, of plain. Heretofore \$9.75 to \$19.75 6.50

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